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The remaining chapters are devoted to the westward movement of the wheat-growing industry, hard times for farmers, the range and ranch cattle business, the revolution of agriculture by machinery, the new south, scientific agriculture, and irrigation and dry farming. The volume is completed by two chapters on rural life and rural problems.

Mr. Sanford's book is, in short, a popular history of the United States written from the agricultural point of view. As such it should serve to stimulate a more active interest in a most important, though hitherto neglected, phase of American history.

LOUIS BERNARD SCHMIDT

The dramatic story of Old Glory. By Samuel Abbott. Foreword by James M. Beck. (New York: Boni and Liveright, 1919. 296 p. \$1.60 net)

The dramatic story of Old Glory is a work well named and very readable. It will be especially enjoyed by the youths who love to hear of patriotism in action. The author's idea of associating the American flag with well-told incidents, as a means of carrying our youths through American history, is excellent as a basis for supplemental reading.

The author is to be congratulated upon his discernment in discarding embellished canvas and the beautiful Betsy Ross story as historical evidences, thus teaching the child that not all paintings and publications are necessarily gospel truths.

It is to be regretted that the author did not go more fully into the rest of that original correspondence between General Washington and the board of war (in the Library of congress) which shows that there was adopted in September, 1779, for the army, "as being variant from the Marine flag," a standard having a union and an emblem in the center with "the number of the Reg^t and the State to which it belongs inserted within the curve of the serpent," and that these were not made until the winter of 1782 and still undistributed on March 11, 1783. He has fallen into the common error of assuming that all mention of the "American flag" refers to the stars and stripes, whereas the army of the United States first began to carry the stars and stripes as national colors in 1841, as is brought out by Mr. Gherardi Davis in his very excellent books.

It is almost the only work on this subject, longer than a mere magazine article or short essay, that is especially attractive for our school children.